Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866. NUMBER 321.

CONGRESS.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

List of Articles Exempted from Tax.

CHANGES AND REDUCTIONS.

The Income Tax Five Per Cent on all Sums Over $1,000.

Tax on Cotton Five Cents Per Pound.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Spicy Debate on the Provost Marshal General's Bureau.

DEBATE ON THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The Colorado Bill Before the Senate.

NEW YORK CHOLERA ITEMS.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.

THE OMITTED EXEMPTIONS FROM INTERNAL TAXATION.

The following is a full list of the new specials and other articles exempting into general consumption which the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report to the House, and which will be realized if up the committee have been guided by the recommendations of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and the reductions and increases of duties are the result of careful consideration, and are fully warranted by the present condition of our finances; all taxes, adding to the privileges and comforts of life, and not to the necessities of life, the abolition of which will most benefit the community at large, and the collection of which has been very troublesome to the collectors in assessing to the producers. The size of the consumption

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Two Explosions at Aspinwall and San Francisco.

Total Destruction of the Steamer San Francisco.

Over Sixty Persons Killed.

Full Particulars to Date.

Vivid Description of the Scenes at Aspinwall.

Gigantic Fire Caused by Explosion.

Terrible Panic Among the Passengers.

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THE FIRST DATE.

An Important Document.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Speaking Answer of the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A New Policy Inaugurated.

Commissioner Howard to be Transferred to the Military Department.

AT LAST!

Chicago Republican Platform.

PARIS IN 1900.

Special Notices.

Dr. Jaynes,

Homœopathic physician and surgeon, has removed from the residence of his father, Dr. Jaynes, to his own residence, No. 1 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., where he will be found at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Dr. J. has had a long and extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and has made Nervous Diseases a specialty. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Residence hours, 7 to 8 a. m., and 6 to 7 p. m.

Dr. Jaynes' office and residence, No. 1 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts.

Dr. Jaynes will be found at his residence, No. 1 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., on Sundays, from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 2 to 4

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

THE HOPPS MURDER.

Opening of the Trial of the Alleged Wife-Murderer—The Case for the People, Closed—Defense on the Prisoner's Behalf—Full Synopsis of Testimony.

The Circumstances of the Homicide—Proof Adduced by the Prisoner—His Domestic Infelicity—Insanity of the Mother and Insanity of Husband.

THE INCIDENTS CAUSING OF THE MURDER—PLEASANTRY AND ITS GROUNDS—TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL EXPERTS—WHAT IS INSANITY?

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the trial of Wallace Hopps, charged with the murder of the Grand Jury with the murder of Marion, his wife, on the evening of June 30th, was resumed in the Criminal Court room, Judge Wilson presiding, Judge Gookins, before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of this city.

The prisoner was brought into court, and seating himself between his counsel, Messrs. Ingersoll & Swift, and Reed & Cook, he looked around upon the crowd of spectators, who filled the court room to its utmost capacity, and then turned his attention to the proceedings.

Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, in opening the case for the People, said that the duty of the counsel for the State, while prosecuting the charge of murder, was to adduce only such facts as would show the guilt of the prisoner, and to leave the Jury with the facts of the case, and the circumstances which would be given in evidence, to draw their own conclusions as to whether the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged in the indictment or not. The counsel for the State would not consider that they had done their duty if they should attempt to influence the Jury in any way, by the undue and improper presentation of the facts in the case. He (Mr. Reed) would not be justified in commending to the Jury the prisoner at the bar, if he should find that he was guilty of the crime charged in the indictment, and he would not be justified in asking the Jury to find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, unless the facts in the case should show that the prisoner was guilty of that crime. He